

PRICE ONE CENT

The Character of Cattle-Fish.

commerce with Japan is introducing
rather novel articles of trade, about the
cattle-raiser, or user of which few persons
are informed. One of the most valu-
able of these, rapeseed oil, is beginning to be
well appreciated as a burning-fluid,
is, however, for mainly used by Asiatic
nations, and among these we may enu-
merate the cattle-fish. The former is
an innoxious substance, and much prized by
those esteem most highly the fat, termed
"the fish's nest" luxury. Of the cattle-fish, we
heretofore know little, except that it
is a peculiar-shaped bone, indispensable
to the aviary, or at least that portion of

However, it is highly prized in Asiatic countries as an article of food; and by the export to the coast of whose country it is so abundant, it is dried, and becomes an article of mercantile value. The cuttle-fish belongs to the class mollusks, and without essentially varying characteristics from the small quid used as a cod-fisher, to the monster kraken, cephalopoda of naturalists, whose arms have been known to be forty-five feet long, is of all possible sizes, so that it has designated by sailors to be both the largest and smallest fish known to sea-going fishermen. The larger varieties of the cuttle-fish,

and perhaps the antagonist, of the sperm-whale. The noted whaler, Captain Montfort, some years ago, on being interrogated by a committee of the British House of Commons on some points designed to elucidate the formation of ambergris, incidentally stated that he once killed a sperm-whale whose stomach he took part of the arm of a cuttle-fish, which portion measured nearly eight feet. Montfort relates that on the Norwegian coast, the flesh of the larger cuttle-fish is deemed by the sailors a great delicacy. It is the smaller animal of this description.

in crevices of rocks, but is almost aquatic, preying upon fish and vermin. Montford describes it as holding on to the rocks on shore, by one or two of its limbs while with the others of these members it gropes for its prey in the water. Thus found, it has sometimes been seen to have attained the size of the husband, and had arms six feet in length and several inches in diameter. Their capsules add to be a work of great risk, as they are by no means non-combustible, and the power and the disposition to increase the attacking party in the coils of their serpent-like arms. Montford relates

the bone of the cuttle-fish, which is universally known, the *os sepia* of the druggists, to be the bone of the fish, is to be found in great abundance in Australia, and would afford them in myriads. It occupies the center of the bag-like body of the cuttlefish and seems assigned by nature merely to support the skin and give shape to the fabric around it. It is a chalky substance, and in former times was supposed to possess rare medicinal properties. It still enters into the composition of the "cuttlefish" and is said to form

This form of a jet black color, and is found in great quantity even by the distributive trade. According to travelers who visit the manufacture in India, the eggs gather the fish and throw them to rot in water, where the small vessels, and the small off in proper flows. It is well known that the black that of the fluid seen by the cod-lark is ineradicable. The ancients were well acquainted with the cuttle-fish, and the Greeks and Romans deemed it a delicacy, and paid for it a high price. According to Pliny, the *cranchium*

CUTTIE-FISH.—This fish is found in every variety of this fish found in the Mediterranean Sea. After all, it may be deemed questionable whether the opening up of Japan can be the means of introducing cuttie-fish to the tables of Anglo-American barbarians. Still, if our Asiatic prize it as an article of food, its introduction is all well enough. Commerce is all fastidious. If cuttie-fish, sea-weed or anything else will "pay," let us have it.

per saltam as the doctors say, be in
or the man will be dead in five min
there is no time to call or send for
cian; say nothing; out with a handker
throw it around the limb, tie the end
ther, put a stick through them, twist i
and tighter, till the blood ceases to flo
top, it does no good. Why? Because
a severed artery throws the blood out
and the arteries get their blood from
heart; hence, to stop the flow the reme
be applied between the heart and the
died spot in other words, above the
died spot the vein had been severed,
it would have flowed in a regular stream
slowly, and on the other hand, the

be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, as the blood in the veins flows toward the heart, and there is no need of such a remedy.

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JOSEPH NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF JULIUS CAESAR.
Paris letter in the *Salut Public* of Lyons.

It is known that the Emperor is engaged in writing a history of Julius Caesar, and that several gentlemen are employed under his Majesty's direction in collecting materials for it. M. Leon Renier, for example, has just sent on a mission into Italy to procure

ment refers to the history of the Roman constitution; and others are making notes, sketches and translations in France. Some of our engineers, under the orders of General Fave, are likewise engaged in elements for the purpose of reconstructing war engines employed by the Romans on all the details required shall have been effected, the Emperor will complete the rest, and it is said that it will throw us on the grandeur of the Cæsarian period on the art of war of the Romans.

Garibaldi they are more ready at arms; happier, better foragers, and have dash; and sailors from our navy have been foremost in all Garibaldi's fights. Gray-headed old Scotch merchant has a fortune, and was living on his means; but the fever of fighting is catching, and he could not resist its influence. A huzzo, to use his own words, he "was old enough to take his double-barrel and fight with the rest." Old as he was, and used to fighting, he was among the foremost, and got two wounds for his pains. Garibaldi saw his daring, and after the fight he thanked him.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—The up-train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was thrown off the track, the other day, about 10 miles from the latter city. Some soundings placed an obstruction on the track in such a manner as to escape the notice of the engineer, and the engine coming in, contacted with it, was thrown off, injuring the brake very severely, but no other persons were hurt and the track was also considerably damaged.

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